

McGill Daily

VOL. VII, No. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

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NEWS RECEIVED OF FORMER '17 MAN'S DEATH

Lieut. J. W. D. Dowler Met Death Last April.

WITH 11th MOUNTED RIFLES

Was Leading Right Portion of Battalion in Victorious Drive.

Although he met his death in action as long ago as last April, when he fell mortally wounded in the victorious attack of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge, particulars have only recently come to hand of the death of Lieut. J. W. D. (Jack) Dowler, Arts '17.

Lieut. Dowler was a son of Mr. Wellington J. Dowler, Victoria, B.C., and left there with the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles, in the summer of 1916.

It appears that instructions had been given the 47th Battalion to move forward. The battalion had been held in reserve to consolidate a position gained earlier in the day. Lieut. Dowler was in charge of the extreme right portion of the battalion, when the orders were given to advance in line. Later the advice stated: "He walked among the men under his charge, directing them for 'open order formation' for their safety. The advance continued for some considerable distance before the enemy 'opened up'; then he did with shrapnel bursting overhead and heavy shell fire. It was after climbing the crest of Vimy Ridge and when about half way up the ascent of the reverse slope that Lieut. Dowler was hit by a bursting shell and carried to the advanced dressing station, where he succumbed on the following day."

Buried on the Field.

His remains lie buried in Berlin cemetery with those of other heroes who fell in that victorious onslaught.

The following extract from a letter received from Lieut. Col. Francis, commanding the 47th Battalion, speaks of the esteem in which the young officer was held: "I assure you I deeply sympathize with you in your bereavement. It is very hard to lose so many good officers. You son was one of a class of officers with which I was blessed. Courageous, determined and possessing a high sense of duty, he was one of a group who were simply marvellous, and it is owing to these brave young platoon commanders, and the 'Tommys' that Canada has won such immortal glory. I had a high regard for your son and his ability."

Sterling Work Under Fire.

Major Baker, second in command of the 47th, formerly Lieut. Dowler's company commander, after expressing sympathy with his parents, writes as follows: "I wish you to know what a splendid young fellow your son showed himself to be from the very start. He joined me in the lines during a tour of intense bombardment, and very hard work for my officers by reason of being short, but it was at the end of this tour by reason of his sterling work under fire, we realized he was as fit as any others for responsibilities in all situations."

"As for Vimy Ridge, our battalion was not in the first attack, but later on in the day was called to go forward to an objective well behind the German original line. We, with two companies of the 58th, formed up in parallel lines (called artillery formations), of men in the valley below the Ridge, and moved up under the personal command of Col. Francis, to the top of the Ridge, where coming under machine gun and rifle fire, the columns extended and advanced in open order through our own front line men, drove the Germans back and established themselves in the German trenches and shell holes. The whole movement was most wonderfully well executed, men and officers could not have done it better on the parade ground. It was going up the reverse slope your son was hit.

"I was able recently to walk about the Ridge, searching out those places we spent such harrowing hours in that terrible time. I hope the summit will be crowned with a monument to those splendid fellows who have linked Canada's name with Vimy in imperishable fame."

LIEUT. H. M. ROSS.

Lieut. H. M. Ross, Arts '16, reported wounded in the recent fighting, is a son of Hon. W. R. Ross, Victoria, B.C., and was a student in Arts at McGill before he enlisted in the 67th Battalion in 1915. He was wounded for the first time last winter. Lieut. Ross is a brother of Capt. W. C. Ross, M.C., Arts '15.

A CORRECTION.

We understand we were misinformed when we stated in regard to Dr. Andrew Macphail's visit to Prince Edward Island that he is to be a candidate for parliamentary honours at the coming election. We are told now on the highest authority that this statement is not correct. Dr. Macphail is speaking in many parts of the Province on the subject of the needs of the Army, and will come back to Montreal after giving another talk in Halifax. He has no desire, however, to take up a parliamentary career.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.
12.00 a.m.—Meeting of Arts '21, in the Smoking Room.
1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R. V. C. '18 in Common Room.
2.30 p.m.—Y. W. C. A. meeting.
5.00 p.m.—Union House Committee.
5.15 p.m.—Gym. Period for Hockey Squad at Central Y. M. C. A.

COMING.

Nov. 22.—R. V. C. Undergrad Soc.
Nov. 23.—Smoker at Union.
Nov. 25.—Red Cross, R.V.C., 11 a.m.
Nov. 27.—Meeting of Annual Board.
7.30 p.m.
Nov. 27.—Red Cross, R.V.C., 11 a.m.
Nov. 27.—Glee Club Rehearsal in Union, 8 p.m.
Nov. 28.—Delta Sigma Society meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Nov. 28.—Medical Society Dance.
Nov. 29.—Red Cross, R.V.C., 4 p.m.
Nov. 29.—American Club Thanksgiving Dinner at Windsor Hotel at 8 p.m.
Nov. 30.—Red Cross, R.V.C.
Nov. 30.—Science Undergrad. Smoker.
Dec. 4.—Med. Freshman and Sophomore Dinner, Freeman's.
Dec. 7.—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.

ELECTRIC CLUB ENJOYS TRIP THROUGH PLANT

Manufacture of Copper Wire and Cables Proves Instructive to Students.

The first of a series of visits to be made to various engineering works in and around the city was made by the Electrical Club yesterday afternoon.

The party, about 18 in number, assembled at the Union at 2.15 p.m., and, under the guidance of Prot. Christie and Mr. Fowler, made its way to the Mile End works of Eugene F. Phillips and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of wires and cables. Arriving at the works at 3 o'clock, the members were received on behalf of the company by Mr. Scarth, who conducted them around the plant, and spared no pains in explaining the working of the various machines encountered during the trip.

First the wire drawing department was visited. Here, the crude copper, which is received by the company in 200 lb. coils of 3-8 inch diameter rod, is placed in a tank of dilute sulphuric acid, in order to remove the copper oxide. The oxide is removed, together with about 3 per cent. of copper, which is dissolved by the solution, and is a total loss. The rod is drawn through chilled iron, steel or diamond dies to any size or shape that may be required. To keep the copper soft during the drawing process, it must be annealed. This is done in large furnaces where the coils of wire are heated to about 1400 deg. F., and then cooled in water. Unlike steel or iron, the copper does not temper when suddenly cooled.

Subsequently, the wire stranding, steel tape armoring and braiding machines were inspected. The braiding machines were the subject of unusual interest to some of the members of the party.

Next the telephone cable department was visited. The copper conductors, generally No. 19 B and S, are first separately insulated with a layer of Manila paper. Then they are passed through a twisting machine, which is designed to twist two of the insulated wires together to form a pair. Passing to the stranding machine, the pairs are all stranded together in layers to form a cable. After having been thoroughly dried out and tested for faults, crosses, etc., the cable is finished by applying a lead covering. The plant is capable of manufacturing telephone cables having up to 400 pairs.

In the magnet wire department, the wrappings of insulation are applied to the copper wire in specially constructed machines, which revolve at very high speed, and wrap one or two large layers of cotton or silk in a smooth coating around the wire.

A machine of unusual interest was the rubber insulating machine. The copper wire to be rubber covered is fed in one side, and the rubber compound is fed into a hopper at the back of the machine; a worm gear, such as is used in an ordinary sausage grinder, forces the compound around the wire, which comes out through a die in the front of the machine with a perfectly seamless coating.

(Continued on Page 4.)

TO THE OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen—On Friday next, Nov. 23rd, the Union House Committee is tendering a Smoker to the Undergraduate body.

We feel that the occasion might be well utilized also as a means of having the undergraduates meet the members of the teaching staff on a social basis, which is hardly possible in the University buildings.

We therefore wish to extend a cordial invitation to the members of the Staff of Instruction for the Smoker on Friday evening next, at 8.15 p.m.

On behalf of the Union House Committee,
D. McL. SUTHERLAND, President.

THIRD MEETING OF GLEE CLUB WELL ATTENDED

Wonderful Array of Talent Present at Second Rehearsal.

"A HOWLING SUCCESS."

Honorary Conductor, Mr. Cousins, attends — Voices in Four Usual Classes.

The title at the head of this report is not intended to disparage in any way the variety of strange sounds which percolated from the upper floor of the Union last night, and filtered through the stairways to the lower halls. It is merely used as a figure of speech, or rather of song.

The executive held a meeting at the appointed time, and the Honorary Conductor, Mr. Cousins, was introduced to the members when he arrived.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, the general meeting opened with the request that the members vacate the music room so that Mr. Cousins could test and place each voice individually. The voices were placed in four classes, and three categories. The classes were first and second tenor, baritone and bass; while the categories were labelled A, B and C, according as the owner of the voice was an operatic star, a mere singer or a fruit peddler. Most of the singers were in category A.

The scene outside the music room resembled the proceedings at C.O.T.C. headquarters some weeks ago. As each man was called, he would enter the testing chamber with awful trepidation. Almost immediately strange sounds issued through the cracks of the door. If their trajectory was perilously close to the heads of the waiting victims, it was generally conceded that a tenor was trying to split the roof. If, however, they were inclined to trip over the feet of the novices, it was admitted that a bass was endeavouring to excavate the foundations of the building.

As each perpetrator once more rejoined his mates, he became the subject of inquiry as to his category and class. Time passed quickly and before long, the assembled multitude gathered in the big hall to try their own particular part en masse.

The bunch were instructed how to sing a few simple chords, and then they proceeded to visit the Old Folks at Home without sheet music. The lack of music, though apparent, was not disconcerting. A quick change was made to the Handbook, and two rousing songs were served up in unison.

The division of the voices is as follows:

First Tenors—H. Campbell, C. T. Fink, N. E. Peterson.

Second Tenors—D. J. Beach, T. B. Binmore, H. C. Bussiere, R. R. Fitzgerald, N. B. Freedman, S. Magonet, G. E. Moore.

Baritones—G. B. Binmore, R. W. Edmonson, W. W. Fleck, G. J. McCarthy, J. L. O'Brien, A. A. Scott, C. H. Sifton, W. B. Somerville, L. J. Waters.

Basses—H. R. Bissell, R. E. A. Crawford, J. R. Dunbar, J. A. MacDougall, C. S. Lambly, H. M. Young.

The next rehearsal will be held in the Hall of the Union at 8 o'clock next Tuesday night; and there will be sufficient sheet music on hand to keep the crowd busy.

Any members who failed to appear last night are urged to turn out next Tuesday night.

"BILL" NICHOLSON WOUNDED.

Dr. J. A. Nicholson, Registrar of McGill University, received a cable on Sunday night to the effect that his son, Lieut. Wm. C. Nicholson, Arts '13, and Law '16, is suffering from a severe gunshot wound in the left leg. A later cable from Lieut. Nicholson himself states that the wound is of a slight and trivial nature.

While at McGill "Bill" was prominent in many circles. At the time of enlistment in 1915 he was the representative from the Faculty of Law to the Students' Council, as well as president of the Law Undergraduate Society.

Lieut. Nicholson enlisted as a private in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was almost immediately raised to the rank of Lance-Corporal. Later he took a course in England, and subsequently received an appointment as Lieutenant.

FIRST BASKETBALL PRACTICE HELD.

The McGill basketball squad held its first work-out last evening at the Central Y.M.C.A. Two members of last year's team, namely, Pitts and Fox, were on hand, and did some good work. These two work well together, and have many tricky combination plays. Brown, of Ottawa Collegiate, was also there, and shapes up very well indeed.

The Freshman players were rather conspicuous by their absence. It is known for a fact that there is plenty of good material among the First Year men, yet only a few were on deck last evening. Up, Freshmen, and show some college spirit! Time of practice, 8 p.m. on hand on Saturday next, at 6.15 p.m. Make this coming practice a real success.



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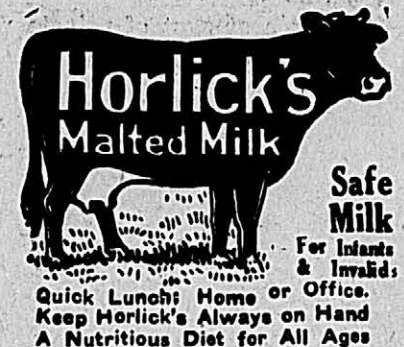
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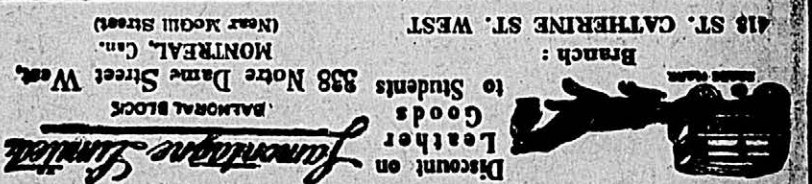
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PEOPLE WHO TAKE THEMSELVES TOO SERIOUSLY.

It is a fairly common thing to hear people speak of the "levity of youth," when referring to college life, as though University men were incapable of thinking of anything but pleasure and its pursuits. But on reflecting over some events of our own college course, we came to the conclusion that very often the fault lies in the other direction, and that students are apt to take themselves and their work too seriously rather than too lightly. Not that we wish to suggest the work done in the four or five years of the average college course is not of the greatest importance — far from it. Yet after all, the prime object of such a course is the building of character, and the right kind of character is to be obtained by a proper admixture of work, play and intercourse with one's fellows.

Now the man who takes himself too seriously is out of sympathy with his companions. He is unable to understand that one man may have far less knowledge in some subjects than another has, and yet may be able to accomplish more important and more useful work at college and afterwards in public life, just because he has a wider outlook in life.

We all know the student with the earnest eye who comes up to one after a lecture, draws him aside, and wishes to indulge in a deep discussion on some abstruse problem, and then is disgusted because his listener shows indifference to or ignorance of the subject. Such a man is apt to be classified by his fellow classmates as a "first-class bore," but what is wrong with him is simply that he is taking himself a little too seriously. It is not in the nature of things that a young undergraduate should wish to continue in his spare hours the work done in lectures. A certain amount of private work is, of course, indispensable, but the spirit of healthy youth objects, and objects perfectly naturally, to having the time set apart for recreation spent in devitalizing toil.

To take another example of the same mistake, let us try to remember some of the controversies that have raged at various times in college. Is it possible to recall one in which either side showed the least appreciation of the other's position, or one which both sides did not display an amazing lack of humorous broad-mindedness? In the majority of cases, at least, arguments between college men are marked by an exceeding bitterness which could not be present were the adversaries able to withhold the personal note and debate with minds open to receive impressions instead of being shut tight by prejudice or egotism.

After all, the finest example of people who took themselves too seriously is that of our German enemies before the war. The Teuton, being totally unable to appreciate the point of view of the British, for example, concluded that he was right and they were wrong. He knew that, thanks to the system of cramming adopted in German schools and Universities, the standard of scholarship in his country was generally higher than that in his rivals' land, although he could not have said, to save his life, why in a Rugby football game the side which has fourteen men to its opponents' twelve gives the latter a man "to even things up." The young German had a much wider knowledge of literature and science than the average Canadian or Englishman, but he never was, and apparently, never will be able to give a definition of "fair play." He took himself and his work with deadly seriousness, and made himself an efficient machine, but he missed the best things in life.

To return to our college, then, we should like to see some slight sense of humour shown by students in their every-day arguments and controversies. The Anglo-Saxon genius does not take kindly to the "earnest discussions" among groups of young college men of which we read in the history of continental peoples. Most right-minded young men of our race are apt to introduce a tone of banter into their talk when dealing with serious problems—that is, as long as the matter is confined to talk. When the time comes for action, we do not think that they are found very far behind.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As a matter deserving the immediate attention of the various class executives, we would suggest the sending of Christmas Cards to their respective members overseas. It may seem a trivial thing, but those who correspond with friends at the front know how much even a word of news or cheer is appreciated by the fellows away from home. If anything is to be done in this matter, immediate action must be taken.

The enthusiasm with which the Glee Club is being supported is indeed gratifying, and the abundance of talent disclosed by last night's test of voices is most encouraging. In fact, the future prospects are exceedingly bright, and all indications are in favour of a very successful season. As a revival of the old-time McGill Glee Club, the present organization deserves the most able and whole-hearted support which can be accorded it.

R. V. C. NOTES.

There will be an important meeting of the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society to-morrow (Thursday), at one o'clock. Purpose: To discuss whether we shall undertake a Gym Demonstration this year, or not.

An important class meeting of R. V. C. 1918 will be held to-day at one o'clock in the Common Room. Everyone is asked to make a special effort to attend.

The second meeting of the Y. W. C. A. for the session will be held this afternoon at 2.30, in the Common Room of the R. V. C. Mr. John Bradford, who is the Community Secretary for the Y.M.C.A., will give an address on Settlement Work. The meeting is sure to prove interesting, and it is hoped that a large number of the students will turn out. A special invitation is extended to members of the Freshman year.

R. V. C. students are reminded also of Rev. Geo. Adam's meeting which is held every Wednesday night in Stevenson Hall, Drummond Street, and is open to all who wish to attend.

BASKETBALL PLAYERS, ATTENTION!

Important notices of great interest to all those who play basketball will be found on the sports board. Be sure to read them. Take a look, even if you are not on your year team, as you may be needed as a spare, and it doesn't take much time just to look!

The next meeting of the Delta Sigma Society will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, at 2.30 p.m., and will take the form of an Impromptu Speaking Contest. Members of the four years and Partials wishing to take part are urged to register as soon as possible. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of this opportunity to train themselves in public speaking.

The Sophomore-Freshie Debate will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 12th.

Do not forget the Red Cross Society this week, but plan to visit the Common Room at least once, to help with the work. Remember:
Monday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Thursday, 4 to 6 p.m.
Friday, 4 to 6 p.m.

At a meeting of the Undergraduate Society held yesterday, the question of helping the Victory Loan was discussed. The members decided to buy one fifty dollar Victory Bond out of the Society's funds, the bond to be devoted later to some patriotic work. In addition it was voted that this month's contributions to the Red Cross Society be used for the purchase of another bond.

The head of the Red Cross Society called the attention of members to the fact that some of last month's contributions had not yet been handed in to the class secretaries, and students were urged to make these payments promptly.

Miss Anna Cherry, R.V.C. Canvasser for the Victory Loan Committee, asked that students who were intending to buy Victory Bonds, buy these through the College; and that those who have already bought bonds elsewhere, leave their names with her. After some discussion the meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society will take place this afternoon at 4.30, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. It is hoped that many members of the R.V.C. Red Cross Society will be able to attend.

SUPPOSE.

If all that we say,
In a single day,
With never a word left out,
Were printed each night,
In clear black and white,
'Twould prove queer reading, no doubt.

And then just suppose,
Ere our eyes we could close,
We must read the day's record
through.
Then wouldn't we sigh,
And wouldn't we try
A great deal less talking to do?

And I more than half think,
That many a kink
Would be smothered in life's tangled
thread.
If one-half that we say,
In a single day,
Were left forever unsaid,
—Selected.

SUGGESTION TO AN AUSTRIAN VIOLINIST.

The eminent violinist who is also an Austrian captain on leave of absence, explains that the money which he is sending to Austria from the receipts of his concerts in the United States is intended for the support of his father. This, if an accurate statement, reflects credit upon the violinist. But in all seriousness, would it not be better policy, on the part of the United States, to bring the father over to the son, and place both in a comfortable internment camp, where they would be under no living expense whatsoever? Or, in the interest of art, must the United States continue to bear patiently with the too evident assumption, on the part of a certain class of musicians, that it is soft?

We are lead to believe that there is some vagueness as to the true nature of the smoker which is scheduled to take place on Friday, Nov. 23rd, in the Union. Perhaps a word in explanation would not be amiss in this connection.

The proposed event will be conducted, for the benefit of every undergraduate, under the auspices of the Union House Committee. The purpose of the gathering is to bring the undergraduates together in a perfectly informal manner. The invitation to the professoriate, which appears on another page of this issue, is an expansion of the idea to include not only the students, but also the officers of instruction. This should afford an excellent opportunity for the unrestrained, informal meeting of professor and undergraduate—an association which, regrettable as it is, has been scarcely a reality. The smoker of Friday evening next should therefore be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, events of the session, and it is hoped will be well attended.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

Principal and interest payable in Gold

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Script certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these script certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½% and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½% and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96½% and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

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Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

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LOST.

Lost, a copybook, with name engraved thereon. Finder please return same to Mr. Crawford, New Medical Building.

PUBLICITY IN A WESTERN CAFE.

The proprietor of a cafe in a western city of the United States, recognizing the value of two things, namely, a good impression and intelligent publicity, causes a cowbell to be rung in his establishment, loudly enough to be heard in all parts of it, whenever a glass of milk is ordered. The scheme is proving a great success. Even the seasoned restaurant patron can be affected by a little touch of nature, combined with a touch of realism, now and then.

ONE DEFINITION.

Prof. (in Literature): What is a "myth"?
Freshette who lisped: A myth is a lady that hath no huthband.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROFS. IN IOWA.

The Daily Iowan has started a campaign against profs. who hold their classes over the hour. It seems that the faculty members have been holding a class over the hour for assignments and the like, and, as a result, the students get to class late and receive a talking to by their next instructor. The Iowan started the campaign by making a nice, neat square in their editorial column for the names of those men who hold their students over the hour, and the names as turned in by students will appear there.

A HIT AT MONOPOLY.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In the United States District Court, a jury was chosen to hear the case of the Government against the Newspaper Manufacturers' Association, charged with being a combination in restraint of trade. It is alleged that the association is a combination of 43 paper manufacturing concerns controlling between 80 and 90 per cent. of the output of newspaper paper in the United States, and that it stifles competition.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The 1916-1917 Cuban sugar crop has been placed at 3,019,386 long tons by the Cuban representative of Federal Sugar Refining Company. This compares with 3,006,624 tons for 1915-1916 season.

EACH DAY'S DEMANDS.

Each day's demands with courage ask;
Each day will set its stated task;
And if success bring thee delight,
Allow thy neighbor equal right.

Above all, see thou no man hate,
And early serve thy God, and late.
—Goethe (tr. by W. A. Houghton)



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NEW YORK, N.Y.—A contract for 10 vessels of 9,400 tons each has been placed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation with the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, the concern affiliated with the United States Steel Corporation.

Southwest College has found a novel way in which to celebrate her Homecoming Day. A large "S," made of rock will be located on the side of a hill near the school, and will be painted white each year by the freshmen.



THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$300.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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DR. MURRAY, PROF. OF PHILOSOPHY DEAD

Held Chair at McGill for Thirty-one Years.

Dr. John Clark Murray, Professor Emeritus of Mental and Moral Philosophy at McGill University, died early yesterday morning at his residence, 20 McTavish Street. He was in his 82nd year, and had been in poor health for many years past.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Thursday, at 2:30, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Professor John Clark Murray was the son of David Murray, Provost of Paisley, Scotland, and Elizabeth Clark. Born in Paisley, on March 10, 1836, he was educated at the Scottish Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and at the German Universities of Heidelberg and Göttingen. He held the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Clark Murray came to Canada in 1862, upon his appointment as professor of mental and moral philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. He remained at Queen's until 1872, when he was called to the chair at McGill University. Professor Clark Murray held his chair at McGill for thirty-one years, retiring in 1903, when he became Professor Emeritus.

No professor at McGill University was ever more beloved by the students, and as an ethical teacher from his chair of philosophy he profoundly influenced the thousands of young men who passed through his classes. By his fellow professors of the University, and by scholars in general, Dr. Clark Murray was held in the highest esteem, as a man, as a teacher, and as an authority on philosophy in the many schools. It was the general verdict that no more perfect example could be found of high intellectual powers joined to complete academic training.

Apart from his studies in philosophy, Dr. Clark Murray had delved deeply into the literature of Scotland, and he was recognized as an authority on the old Scottish ballads, songs and folklore. He often lectured before Scottish gatherings in Montreal and elsewhere, and with his exhaustive knowledge of things Scottish, his genial, kindly personality, he never failed to please his fellow-countrymen, who saw in him a perfect type of the Scottish scholar and gentleman of the old school.

MANY MEN TO WAR.

From the beginning of the war the Universities of England organized for peace, and closely bound to the international commonwealth of letters and research — have undertaken an ever-developing series of tasks in the national defense. Looking back on their records after three years of warfare, one realizes how greatly the country would have suffered, how much it would have lost, in the absence of their services.

With the introduction of the territorial army system, in 1908, the Universities were given an opportunity of forming special military units called officers' training corps. This they readily did, with the result that many of their students graduated on to the list of the army reserve of officers. Their chief service, however, was the creation of a numerous reserve of trained men eminently suited for commissions, who could be drawn upon for such a purpose in the event of any national emergency.

The emergency came, and the students filed their application for commissions by the thousands. Those already on the reserve of officers were called up, and many went to France with the first expeditionary force. The new battalions, as they were raised, received their quota of student officers, who played a prominent part in their training; and the steady stream of recruits in the O. T. C.'s doubled and trebled their ranks. In spite of the demands which the daily Gazette made on their establishments, Cambridge, for example, supplied the army with nearly 4,000 officers from its O. T. C. alone. In addition to over 8,000 other graduates and undergraduates through other sources, generally by enlisting as privates first. Nor were the younger and smaller Universities a whit behind; to mention only one, Bristol, founded in 1909, and having an average roll of barely 1,000 students, even including women, yet with a proud record of over 700 commissioned collegians.

So highly did the War Office value the training capacities of these corps and their staffs that many of them were extended to include schools of instruction for young officers, who were sent there for short periods after receiving their commissions. Thus Oxford, from a very early stage of the war, had monthly courses of instruction, where the average attendance approximated to nearly 400. It says much for the type of our English students and the character of the training they receive, that the Government should have at once turned to the Universities for a goodly proportion of the officers required for the new armies.

The Universities did not confine themselves to supplying men for commissions; many of their students enlisted directly into the army as privates, and some Universities did much by their example to encourage this form of enlistment. Thus the authorities of Sheffield University were largely responsible for the raising of a new battalion of the York and Lancaster regiment, and the whole Welsh division was permeated by recruits from the University Colleges of Wales. At least one battalion of a regiment, including in its recruiting district a University town, could boast of its "Students Company"; and so out in France we heard troops swinging along the dusty roads to the lilt of a rollicking varsity chorus, or going into action with student rallying cries on their lips.

The number of decorations awarded is perhaps not the best criterion by which to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of military worth; but even so, the honors lists of the Universities are certainly impressive. Distinctions conferred on Oxford men include 12 V.C.'s, 219 D.S.O.'s, 655 M.C.'s. Students of Cambridge have won six V.C.'s, 202 D.S.O.'s, and 673 M.C.'s. Even so recently founded a University as Liverpool (1903), with a modest peace time roll of less than 1,000 male

\$1,000 WILL BE SUBSCRIBED IN Y. M. CAMPAIGN

Student Subscriptions Will Equal Those of Last Year.

\$943.05 IS NOW TOTAL.

"Y" Authorities Believe That the Mark Set by Canvasers Will Be Reached.

That the sum aimed at in the Financial Campaign of the McGill Y. M. C. A. will be subscribed, was the cheerful report given by the "Y" authorities last night. While some of the reports are not in yet, and others are to be supplemented in the course of the week, it is hoped that the \$1,000 mark set by the canvasers at the start of the campaign will be reached.

The results as they stood last night were as follows:

	Cash.	Pledges.
1st Year ..	\$59.00	\$ 6.50
2nd Year ..	39.50	7.00
3rd Year ..	24.00	5.00
4th Year ..	20.00	.....
Total for Arts ..	142.50	18.50
Total for Arts ..	.....	\$161.00

	Cash.	Pledges.
1st Year ..	\$ 6.00	.....
2nd Year ..	2.00	11.50
3rd Year ..	.....	3.00
Total for Law ..	8.00	14.50
Total for Law ..	.....	\$22.50

	Cash.	Pledges.
1st Year ..	\$58.00	\$ 2.00
2nd Year ..	31.50	2.00
3rd Year ..	9.00	10.00
4th Year ..	18.00	2.00
Total for Science ..	116.50	44.00
Total for Science ..	.....	\$160.50

	Cash.	Pledges.
1st Year ..	\$61.00	\$ 8.00
2nd Year ..	50.00	1.00
3rd Year ..	51.75	11.00
4th Year ..	56.80	.....
5th Year ..	26.50	5.00
Total for Medicine ..	246.05	25.00
Total for Medicine ..	.....	\$271.05

	Cash.	Pledges.
1st Year ..	\$15.00	\$ 2.00
2nd Year ..	6.00	1.50
3rd Year ..	No report.	.....
4th Year ..	No report.	.....
Total for Dentistry ..	21.00	3.50
Total for Dentistry ..	.....	\$24.50

	Cash.	Pledges.
College ..	\$19.50	\$ 1.00
Presbyterian ..	10.00	.....
Wesleyan ..	.....	.....
Congregational ..	5.00	.....
Diocesan ..	5.00	.....
Total for Theology ..	39.50	1.00
Total for Theology ..	.....	\$40.50

Professoriate ..	\$7.00
Friends from the City ..	176.00
Grand Total to date ..	\$943.05

For the sake of comparison we set herewith last year's results of the campaign:	
Arts ..	\$205.25
Law ..	55.50
Medicine ..	268.00
Science ..	187.55
Dentistry ..	50.00
Theology ..	42.00
Professoriate ..	\$808.30
Friends from the City ..	212.50

Comparing the above results with last year's, it will be seen that while last year \$808.30 was secured from the students alone, \$880.05 only was secured this year. Taking in consideration, however, the decrease in the number of students as well as the reports that are yet to come from several classes, the results this year fully equal those of last year.

It is also expected that the subscriptions of the Professoriate will compare favourably with last year's when all reports from that source are in.

students, can boast of four V.C.'s, 11 D.S.O.'s, and 34 M.C.'s. The best proofs, however, of the patriotism of our students, are the empty classrooms of the Universities, empty now as from the beginning of the war. The work of caring for the wounded has absorbed much of the effort of the Universities. Even University buildings, themselves, have been given up to the care of the wounded.

The technical as distinct from the medical war-work of our Universities men for obvious reasons can only be hinted at; but it is no exaggeration to say that after the war some startling facts will emerge. The schools of forestry and agriculture have provided experts to deal with the problems of the greater home cultivation which the war has forced on us, and the best means of using our own valuable timber resources. Munition works have recruited largely from the departments of engineering and applied sciences, and University men have been responsible for many of the most subtle inventions for use in war. Immediately after poison-gas was introduced by the Germans, scores of trained men quietly left the chemistry laboratories to form the British gas companies, and to study the best means of combating this new weapon of war; while the convincing reply which we have made to all the later German frightfulness, has resulted in great measure from the ef-

G. A. McLELLAN, COMM. '17

WRITES FROM WITLEY

Was in London During an Air Raid.

The following letter has been received from Gunner Gordon A. McLellan, Commerce '17. McLellan enlisted in the McGill Draft of the Siege Artillery recruited by Capt. Sir Stopford Brunt. He has been transferred and is now with "C" Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.R.A., at Milford Camp, Witley.

Milford Camp, Witley, Nov. 8, 1917.

Dear —, How are things going at McGill? I like army life very much. To tell the truth, I think I'd rather be over here than at College, but a few months back there now would suit me O.K.

At present I am practically loafing around here (i.e., loafing all I can, for fatigue are numerous), waiting to be shipped across the Channel to the scrap. I am not with the McGill bunch any more, but am now attached to the Reserve Artillery Depot here. When the Battery was picked at Shorncliffe in August, five of us were still in quarantine, and so were left out. Of this five, two, Dyke, Joseph, Arts '19, and Jack MacFarlane, also Arts '19, are now with the Battery, while "Punch" Fowler, Arts '17, MacLennan and myself are still out of it. There are also a few other McGill men left out, Nichol, Arts '17; Latham, Arts '17, and Buckland and Elliot, of Macdonald. The McGill men left over and some others were sent to Bexhill on Sea, to take a sarge course, and were there four weeks, at which place we had a great time. There is a big difference between soldiering in the Imperial Army and soldiering in the Canadian Army (Bexhill was an Imperial Camp). After coming back here we (Fowler and I) went on six days' leave. We went to Edinburgh and London. The first night in London there was an air raid on, and believe me those old anti-aircraft guns hit up a noise; but no bombs were dropped near us, so we were O.K. London is a awful place to get around in, especially at night, as all the streets are practically dark. I got lost a few times, but the remedy for that is easy. You call a taxi, and say, "Home, James," and the taxi does the rest, all very simple. Edinburgh is a swell city, far nicer than London. Did you know Paul Latroffe, Sci. '19, had gone back to Canada? No doubt he'll be in Science again this year. I didn't know about him till October.

Well —, I think this is about all the news I can shoot this time, but you will receive a letter again pretty soon. Write and let me know all the news around College, and remember me to all the fellows.

Your old pal,
GORDON McLELLAN.

McGILL GRAD DIES.

In the list of casualties appears the name of Lieut. Andrew Muir, M.C., Arts '80, of the British Artillery, who died from wounds. Lieut. Muir, who was a resident in Montreal for a number of years, was in England when war broke out, and immediately enlisted in the British Army. He was one of the first Canadians to reach Flanders. After serving behind the guns for eighteen months, Gunner Muir, as he was then, had an opportunity to distinguish himself by going out under heavy fire to a wounded officer, and after binding up his wounds, carried the officer for 200 yards back to safety. For this deed he received the Military Cross and later on, his commission. He leaves Mrs. Muir, and three children. Lieut. Muir's two sisters, who were trained nurses, and kept a convalescent home in St. Agathe, are now nursing "somewhere in France." Ex-Alderman James Muir, Ottawa, is a brother.

MEDICAL SOCIETY DANCE.

The tickets for the Medical Society Dance in aid of the Romanian Red Cross are now on hand, and may be purchased from class representatives on the Dance Committee. The price of the tickets is \$3.00 a couple.

The sale of these tickets is limited to Medical undergraduates until Friday evening, when they may then be obtained by all other faculties.

2nd. LIEUT. W. R. KINGSLAND.

Mrs. M. A. Kingsland, 27 Rosebery Avenue, Ottawa, has received official notification that her son, Lieutenant Walter R. Kingsland, Agr. '19, was reported missing on November 8. Lieut. Kingsland has been flying in France for two months, and left his studies at Macdonald College last spring to join the Royal Flying Corps, and proceeded overseas. A brother, N. W. Kingsland, served at the front with the Canadian Artillery, and is now with the Military Service Board.

DE PAUW DAILY HAS CO-ED EDITION.

The co-ed at De Pauw got out an issue of the paper lately. In the centre of the page they have a cut in the form of a cross with the words, "War, War, War" over it. In the centre of the cross a co-ed knitting pink yarn is being escorted by a soldier and a sailor. The right hand side of the cross represents two co-eds being served at a soda fountain, and has as a title the following: "Feeding the Allies." In the left side of the cross there is another co-ed, who is reading Snappy Stories. Its title is, "Up With the News." The paper is well gotten up, even the corners of the date column being utilized for such quips as "Wallop Wabash," "Help Hoover."

forts of professors and students who have been absorbed in the government departments created for this purpose. As a result of the co-ordination between University men and manufacturers we have built up a huge war industry in technical and chemical products, the manufacture of which was formerly almost a German monopoly. This co-ordination will increase, rather than diminish. Germany can best reckon for herself what it will cost her in future commercial competition.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00 and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec



Quality Means Service In Furs

Long service is the best value in Furs—to have long service you must have Quality in the Furs themselves and in the workmanship. Fairweathers' Furs are sold with a quality guarantee and give satisfactory service.

Quality Furs are much cheaper in the end.

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats—Very smart styles for young ladies—34 to 36 inches long—Alaska Sable trimming on collar, cuffs, and band on skirt—lined in fancy silks. **Specially Priced \$225.00.**

Hudson Seal Coats—Slightly fitted styles—with large cape, collar, cuffs, slash pockets—lined with broad and soft silks—40 inches long. **Special Value \$185.00.**

Fur Sets

Poire—Fox Sets
New large shaped animal stole with round muffs to match, trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws. **Special value, \$135.**

Yukon Wolf Sets
Smart set—in new Yukon Blue Stole—of Wolf, Animal Stole and Melon. Muff finished in soft silk crepe. **Special value, \$70.**

Fairweathers Limited

St. Catherine Street at Peel Street
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A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Dental student suicides on account of his failure in an examination.

Students' Council decides to start Campus Rink.

Lieut. Leo, on leave, calls at the Union.

Dr. Colby lectures at R. V. C. on "Italy on the Brink."

Increase in attendance observed at the Union.

French Club holds opening supper.

R. V. C. graduate, Miss Rita Smith, goes to China on missionary work.

MANDOLIN CLUB NOTICE.

Members of the Mandolin Club are notified to be at the Medical Building at 8 o'clock sharp, on Friday night, with mandolins and music.

THE GAYETY.

This week the Gayety Theatre is presenting Billy K. Wells' rollicking farce, "The Spenders." The most stirring incident in the show is how Tony Peronne, star waiter, threw away one thousand perfectly good (?) dollars in exchange for one lingering kiss from the ruby lips of Lorna Vale.

Miss Lynn Carter, as Lorna Vale, won her way into the hearts of the audience in a very few minutes. Her voice was by far the best cultivated of the actresses, and she may be termed a "nightingale" in every sense of the word. Her rendering of "Keep the Home Fires Burning" was received with great enthusiasm, as was shown by the liberal applause of a full house. The Misses Virginia Ware, Clara Keating and Mattie Delece were also pleasing in their respective roles.

Among the male members of the company Frank Hunter, as Tony Peronne, took the lead. His athletic stunts are quite clever, while the attempts of the chorus to imitate him are extremely amusing. Frank Weston and Bert Laehr are two good quick-fire repartee comedians—with a host of pleasurable jokes.

The chorus is well up to the average, and in their dainty costumes scored several distinct hits. Among the latter are: "Down South Everybody's Happy," and "All I Need is a Girl Like You."

Several novelties are interwoven in the plot, among which a posing act by the Davenport sisters is deserving of special mention. The show is well worth seeing, especially that small bundle of "pep," Miss Clara Keating.

INCREASING READING FACILITIES.

LONDON, England.—The need for increasing facilities for reading, in view of its great value and importance in the development both of the individual and of the community as a whole, was emphasized by the various speakers at the annual meeting of the Library Association, which was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Mr. J. Y. MacAlister, president of the Association, said in his opening address at the morning session that many thousands of volumes had been collected by the agency of the libraries and forwarded through the Camps Library, the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme, and other similar organizations for the use of troops in the field, in the hospitals, and those in captivity. Training camps at home had called for books and had been supplied, many librarians giving of their experience and service to the purposes. There were some people in the country, he said, who thought that one of the most striking lessons of the war was the danger of what they called "over education" and the fallacy of the idea that a high degree of intellectual training must of necessity produce a higher type of civilization.

They pointed to Germany as an object-lesson, and said that the most complete system of national education that had ever existed had led to the most appalling development of savagery and moral abasement that the world had ever seen. Were they, Mr. MacAlister asked, in danger of doing for their own people what the German educators of the Nineteenth Century had done for theirs? He was confident that they were in no such danger if they only recognized what it was that had led Germany astray and had caused her to make such a hideous use of the mechanism of civilization. Her intellectual development had two weaknesses, which in the event of war had proved to be so vital that they had brought about the corruption and ruin of the whole. It lacked the essential elements of freedom and morality.

One of the greatest virtues of the library movement, as an element in national education, was, in his opinion, that it was necessarily an instrument of liberty. They were entitled to believe that it was in their power to play an important part in strengthening those two elements in their intellectual training—freedom and morality—which would preserve them from the dangers into which the mind of Germany had been led by its drilled and regimented professors. There had been a feeling in the early days of the war that they could afford to close down such places as public libraries and art galleries. That feeling was vanishing, and there was evidence of a distinct change of attitude on the part of the public. Far from closing down the libraries, people were beginning to consider that these institutions could be made to serve more effectively the intellectual and practical needs of the community. They had always had technical libraries in some form, but they needed to be developed in several directions to become efficient aids to the arts and manufactures of the country. Commercial libraries were quite a recent development, and they were urgently needed.

Dr. Addison, the minister of reconstruction, said that he thought it was impossible for anyone to survey the experience of the war without coming to the conclusion that, without regard both to the dissemination and acquisition of information, they had still a great deal to learn and achieve. One of the features of their programme which had particularly appealed to him was the movement, which was apparently making considerable progress, for the formation of technical and

THE PRINCIPAL LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.

Sir William Peterson left for New York last night to attend the Annual Meeting of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning, of which he is a Trustee.

commercial libraries and for the setting up of research libraries in localities to suit the particular needs and industries of the districts. In order to enable them to pay for the war it was necessary for the different trades and industries of the country to throw themselves wholeheartedly into their work, and to organize more and more for the production and dissemination of useful and necessary information. He knew that in the war the country had been seriously handicapped by the absence of necessary systematized and industrial information of a serviceable kind, such as could be made use of by a man who was competent in any particular business.

A good deal of their information, continued Dr. Addison, had been such that it would not meet the needs of a commercial community. To take information relating to the development of mineral resources as an instance, the war had deprived them of certain necessary essential minerals and of the knowledge of how to work them. They had in many essential industries allowed themselves to become dependent upon German and Austrian manufacturers. However expert they might be in the production of certain parts of a machine, they were handicapped if certain other parts had to come from other countries. The Imperial Conference had given careful consideration to this aspect of their needs, and he hoped that effective proposals would be made. In the British Isles and the Empire they had all the essential materials of industry, but they had up till the present time neglected them. This had been due to the fact that the necessary examination and testing of trade processes had not been undertaken.

He personally would take every opportunity of urging the trades to take up the question. The public libraries could do a valuable work by placing information useful to the industries of various districts at the disposal of the community in those districts. They must bridge the gulf between the universities and the general community. He could not be satisfied until they had reached the condition by which manufacturers and workshops and districts were linked up with the higher technical education given in the universities and technical schools. Such close working relations were essential to industrial progress, and once they had that they would be on the right road to that increased productivity which was essential if they were to maintain their standing after the war.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast, deputy chief librarian of the Manchester Public Library, moved a resolution emphasizing the value of libraries as an educational force, and pleaded for a closer co-operation between the school and the library.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham spoke on the value of public libraries. Bailie Archibald Campbell, convener of the Glasgow Libraries Committee,



pointed out that the recognition of the true place of the library in education must carry with it the provision of adequate financial resources, which was impossible under the present limitation of the library rate. The school rates varied from 9d. to 2s. 6d., whilst the library rate was 1d. This limitation, he maintained, should be removed at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. John Ballinger, librarian of the National Library of Wales, opened the discussion at the afternoon meeting on "Library Work With Children." After reviewing the steps taken in Great Britain and other countries to bring libraries within the reach of children, he spoke of the need for a closer interrelation between the school and the library. This had been neglected by the state education authorities, but had received considerable attention from conferences of teachers and librarians, which had drawn up schemes for effecting a closer relationship, and these had been tried with excellent results. Children's libraries and other means for developing the intellectual interest of children were in operation in most of the large cities, and in some smaller places, but the work needed to be extended in order that a much larger number might be reached. In America, where this branch of library work had received much attention, a special class of librarian, known as children's librarians, who were mostly women, had been trained for the work. Other countries had dealt with the matter, and an inquiry had been recently received from India, where the foundation of school libraries was being contemplated. The right development of children's reading was closely bound up with new educational aims. Education by books alone would not produce a well-educated man or woman, yet the neglect of the influence of books inevitably meant the loss of many essential things, for they were the chief sources of that fuller knowledge, the desire and ability for the acquisition of which it was the chief purpose of education to produce.

Viscount Bryce pointed out that one of the principal tests as to whether the schools had succeeded in their work was the interest taken in reading. The connection between the school and the library ought to be very close. He had been struck by the great need that existed for the guidance of young people in the matter of reading, especially those of 13 and 14 and upward. The young person who was sent into a library was rather helpless, for how could he know what or how to read? He had often thought that it would be a good thing to have a course of lectures on how to read books.

FRANCAIS

"10 Liberty Belles" Musical Comedy
Five Other Acts and Five Feature Films
Prices; Mats., 10-15c; Nights, 10-15-25c.

ELECTRIC CLUB ENJOYS TRIP TO PLANT.
(Continued from Page 1.)

ing of rubber compound surrounding it.

Finally the power cable department was visited. In this department paper and varnished cambric insulated cables of all sizes to operate in voltages up to 12,000 volts, are manufactured. The lead covering presses and the testing department are also located on this floor. The lead covering presses consist essentially of a ram, a lead containing cylinder, a core box and a pressure cylinder. Water at 6,000 lbs. per sq. inch is delivered from triple acting pumps to the pressure cylinder at the bottom of the press. The core box and lead containing cylinder are forced by the hydraulic pressure against the lead ram, and thus the lead is forced through the die around the cable in a smooth pipe of uniform thickness.

In the testing department, provision is made for testing the conductor resistance, insulation resistance, and capacity of the various cables manufactured. For high tension tests on power cables, there is an auto-transformer, from which an voltage up to 100,000 may be obtained.

About 5.30 p.m., after having thanked the officials of the company, who had made the trip possible, the members of the party adjourned, well satisfied with the afternoon's work, and with a feeling of satisfaction, due to the fact that they had acquired considerable knowledge in a most interesting manner.

TRENCH HELMETS IN USE IN LONDON.

The way in which the Londoner makes the best of his air raids has often been commented on, and one of the latest incidents described is worthy of special recognition. It was not for nothing that the women in a certain district had husbands and sons in the trenches. They knew the protective value of the trench helmet, and since they had not been supplied with them by the Government, they made good the deficiency themselves. One woman appeared on a balcony, says the writer who records the incident, wearing a big electroplate dish cover on her head. She thought the raid was over, but took that precaution against shrapnel. Another lady, having to cross a square to reach her shelter, also wore a dish cover, with a cushion under it, whilst yet another had a pewter dish as a shield.

COLUMBIA TO MEET CAMP GORDON.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—A fine football game is expected to take place tomorrow afternoon when the football eleven representing Camp Gordon meets the University of Tennessee on the Camp Gordon athletic field.

The Daily Iowan advocates the policy of giving letters to the cheer leaders as a mark of appreciation for their help in winning games.

Imperial

Adolph Zukor presents
Marguerite Clark

in
"Babs Burglar"

by Mary Roberts Rinehart
directed by J. Searle Dawley

TO-DAY
and continuing to Saturday

Tanks, Armoured
Cars and Floats

and Every Feature of Interest in the Victory Loan Parade

Two-Piano Act
Evelyn Chelen and
Madge Williamson

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2.15 TO-DAY 2.15

25 CENT MATINEE EVERY DAY.
Hassard Short and Company.
Great Leon.
Alfred and Co.
Wynorn.
Duffy and Inglis.
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Sylvia Clark.
Walter Weems.
Pathe's Gazette.

Sunday Feature Concerts.

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GAYETY

THIS WEEK
BURLESQUE
Ladies' 10 Cent Matinee
Every Day.
"THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN".

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is prepared to receive at Montreal, as well as at all points where the Company operates Safety Deposit Vaults, from Subscribers for small amounts of the **VICTORY LOAN** for Safe-Custody, **WITHOUT CHARGE**, the Interim Certificates and later on the Bonds, for the term of one year.

Subscribers for larger sums are reminded that safes may be rented in the Vaults of the Company at a cost of \$5.00 and upwards per year.

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Fit-Reform leadership never meant more than it does right now—when every dollar must be expanded to its utmost buying limit.

See the splendid values in Fit-Reform Fall styles.

444 St. Catherine St. West

BASKETBALL AT COLGATE.

The management of basketball is planning on several trips for the coming season. One, a Western trip, on which the team will meet Allegheny College, University of Rochester and the University of Buffalo. Another, a short Eastern trip, which will include games with Wesleyan University, Williams College and the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The New York trip will in all probability be taken, which will include the Albany Teachers' College, Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute and New York University.

Good "Jour" Tailors in a retail shop



The "Devon"

Have taken a first-class certificate, but they only obtain their Bachelor of Arts degree when they become specialists.

A "Specialist" is a man who has studied and practised until he becomes perfect in his specialty. The Semi-ready Tailoring system develops a journeyman tailor into a specialized expert.

One Lawyer may specialize on corporation law, another upon criminal law, and a third upon constitutional law. There are thirty "specialists" who contribute their skill to the making of one Semi-ready coat, and each man "does his bit," or has his particular work in the making.

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